Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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April 1, 186—tf.

Select Poetry.

THE SMALL BECOMING GREAT.

A traveler through a dusty road
Strewed acorns on the lea,
And one took root and sprouted up,
And grew into a tree:
Love sought its shades at evening time,
To breathe its earlier vows,
And age was pleased, in heats of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs;
The door-mouse loved its dangling twigs,
The birds sweet music bore;
It stood a glory in its place,
A blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way
Among the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary men might turn.
He walled it in, and hung with care
A ladle at the brink—
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again—and lo! the well,
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside!

A dreamer dropped a random thought:
'Twas old, and yet 'twas new—
A simple fancy of the brain,
But strong in being true.
It shone upon a genial mind,
And lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A monitory flame.
The thought was small—its issue great,
A watch-fire on the hill,
It sheds its radiance far adown,
And cheers the valley still.

A nameless man amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall the word of hope and love.
Unstudied from the heart.
A whisper on the tumult thrown—
A transitory breath—
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love!
O thought at random cast
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!

Select Story.

HOW GODFREY CHOSE HIS WIFE.

"Godfrey, old boy," said Henry Clayton as he tilted back in his chair, and put his feet upon the mantle-piece, "where is the wedding to be?"

"Whose wedding?"

"Miss Laura Somers, or Jenny, which is it?"

"I don't know, I am sure."

"Now don't be mysterious, Godfrey: you know you are a constant visitor, and all 'our set' are talking about the match.—Don't pretend you have not selected one of the sisters."

"How do you know whether either of them will have me?"

"Don't be obsurd, old boy. Come, be frank, which is the favorite sister?"

"Well, frankly then, I cannot tell you. I have visted the family for several months, as you know, but I cannot decide. Laura is certainly the handsomest with her flashing black eyes and queenly manners; but Jenny seems, although the younger, to be the most womanly and useful of the two. Yet, I cannot be sure of that. My entrance is the signal for cordial welcome and smiles, and let me call at what hour I will they are always well dressed, and apparently disengaged. To be sure, I always, in the morning, have to wait some time before Laura is visable."

"Pop in unexpectedly, and notice the internal economy."

"How can I? A card at the door will put any lady on her guard, or even the notice of a gentleman visitor."

"Go there in disguise. As a wash-woman, for instance."

"Good, I will."

"Go there as a washwomen?" cried Clayton.

"Not exactly, but I will obtain admittance to a morning's privacy."

"Well, let me know the result."

Laura and Jenny Somers were the only children of a widower, who, although in moderate circumstances, moved in fashionable society. At the period of my short sketch he was about to supply the lamented Mrs. Somers' place, after nearly ten years' mourning, and, although a kind and indulgent parent, had no objections to his daughters' marriage, and indeed, had told them so. Laura, whose high spirit resented the probable supremacy of a step mother, had already selected Godfrey Horton for her future husband, and Jenny, who was the younger, and gentler in spirit, had tried to conquer a carefully conceived preference for the same person. All his attentions were ascribed by her to a brotherly regard, though every act of kindness and courtesy touched her to the very heart.

It was the morning after a large ball, and the sisters were in the breakfast room together. Laura, her glossy black hair pushed negligently off her face, with the rough, tumbled braids of last evening's coiffuer gathered loosely in a comb, wearing a soiled wrapper, torn stockings, and presenting rather an alarming contrast to the brilliant ball room belle, was lounging on a sofa.—Jenny, in a neat morning dress, with a large gingham apron, and hair smoothly brushed into a pretty knot, was washing the breakfast dishes.

"There is an old man at the door with some artificial flowers," said the servant, opening the dining room door, "will you see him?"

"No," said Jenny.

"Yes," cried Laura, "send him up."

The servant descended to obey the last order.

In a few moments the old man came in. He was poorly clad, with a coarse blue cloak which was much too large for him. His hair was white, and he wore a beard and moustache of the same snowy hue. Making a low bow, he placed the large basket upon a table, and opened it.

"I have a bunch of blue flowers here," said he, taking them from the basket, "that will just suit your golden hair, Miss," and he held them up before Jenny.

"It was my sister who wished to look at your flowers," said Jenny, quietly.

"Yes, bring them here," was Laura's imperious command.

The old man's eyes followed Jenny, as she washed, wiped, and put away the dishes, swept the room and dusted it, and then sat down beside Laura, who was still looking over the basket.

"See, Jenny, this scarlet bunch. Will it not be lovely, with a few dark leaves, to wear with my new silk?"

"But," whispered Jenny, "you cannot afford it just now."

"Yes I can. Father gave me some money, yesterday."

"To pay the last dry goods bill."

"Well, I can have that carried to my private account."

"Oh! Laura, I hate to hear you talk of that private account. It seems so much like cheating father."

"Nonsense! it will stand till I am married, then I can easily save it out of my house keeping money."

"I shouldn't wish to marry in debt," said Jenny.

The peddler looked at the sisters.

"You had better take this blue bunch, Miss, he said to Jenny. "If it ain't convenient to pay for it now, I will call again."

"No, I shall not take them."

"They are very becoming, Miss. Look in the glass."

"I wish my hair was light," said Laura. "I'd like to wear it. Godfrey Horton said last night that forget-me nots were his favorite flowers."

Jenny colored, and placing the bunch again in the basket, said—"Come, Laura; decide. You are keeping one waiting whose time is probably valuable," and then passing a chair, she added, "be seated, sir, you must be tired."

"I am tired, indeed," was the reply.

"I will take that scarlet bunch, and those red camelias, and this white cluster," said Laura.

"But sister, you can't afford it."

"Yes, I can. Godfrey Horton is rich."

The old man bit his lip.

"Think," said Jenny, in an under tone, "if you love him, how much it will grieve him, if he should discover this deceit."

"Nonsense! Well, I'll tell you how to remedy it. Lend me some money out of the housekeeping funds."

"Laura! steal from father!"

"There, don't preach."

"Miss Jenny, said a servant, entering at that moment, "the dinner has come."

Jenny left the room, and Laura still turned over the gay flowers; while the old man pointed out their various beauties, he, in the meantime was running over the disordered hair, shabby dress, and lazy position when he mentally contrasted them with Jenny's neat attire.

"Not decided yet?" said Jenny, returning after a short absence."

"No. Come here."

"I can't. Father has sent home a calf's head, and I am afraid to trust it entirely to Margaret, I must superintend the dinner, make a pudding, and the parlors must be dusted, and there is my white mull to be finished."

"Before I'd be the drudge that you are," cried Laura.

"Drudge! nonsense! I have plenty of time for enjoyment, and father cannot have a comfortable house if some one does not superintend these things. When I marry, you may do it," she laughed merrily.

"As if I should not marry first!" said Laura. "There I have chosen all I want."

"Shall I call again for the change?" said the peddler. "I shall be happy to put the Misses Somers on my list of customers."

"Yes, call again," said Laura.

So the peddler took up his basket, and walked home, threw aside his wig, beard, and disguise, and wrote an avowel of his hand and heart to Miss Jenny Sommers, which was accepted.

Laura Somers had two sources of profound speculation. One was why Godfrey Horton proposed to Jenny instead of herself? The other: "I wonder why that old man never called to be paid for those exquisite flowers."

Miscellaneous.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CHARTER.

Legislative Action Unconstitutional.

Important decision by Justice Grier.

Yesterday morning Hon. Wilson McCandless read in the United States Circuit Court the following opinion of Judge Grier, in the case of the Mayor &c., of Baltimore vs. the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad. The case was argued before the Circuit Court, at Williamsport, in June last, and the decision was reserved until the present time. As the case has excited considerable interest, we publish the opinion of the Court entire:

The single question for decision in this case is correctly stated in the argument of the learned counsel for the respondent, as follows:

The charter of the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad Company contains the following provision, viz:

"If the said company shall at any time misuse or abuse any of the privileges herein granted, the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights and privileges hereby granted to such corporation."

Under this clause the Legislature, by an act passed in 1864, revoked and resumed all and singular the rights and privileges granted to said Company, so far as the same authorized it to construct any line or lines of railway southwardly or eastwardly from Connellsville.

Is this repealing act repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, on the ground that it impairs the obligation of the contract between the State and the Company?

The objections made on the argument to the form of the pleadings and the right of the complainant to have the remedy sought in his bill, will be found over-ruled in a similar case by the Supreme Court. We refer to the case of Dodge vs. Wolsey, 18th Howard, 336. In that case the complainant was a stockholder in the corporation, whose interests were likely to be injuriously affected by the State legislation, if it should be carried into effect. In this case the complainant is a creditor, who, on the faith of legislative acts, granting certain franchises and privileges to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, has advanced large sums of money, which have been expended in constructing their road. If that corporation submit to this act of the Legislature, divesting them of a most valuable part of their franchises, the security and rights of the complainant would be materially injured. The bill is in the nature of a bill *quia timet*, and the complainant has a right to the remedy sought, if the Court should be of opinion that the act of 1865 impairs the obligation of the original contract, or act of incorporation granted to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.

The only question then is as to the validity of this act. That the act repealing the franchises of the corporation, or a material part, and transferring its franchises and property to another corporation without its consent, impairs the obligation of the original contract, is not, and cannot be denied. Nor is it denied that an act granting corporate privileges to a body of men who have proceeded on the faith of it to subscribe stock and borrow money, and expend it in the construction of a valuable public improvement, is a contract, and that it is not in the power of either party to it to repudiate or annul it without the consent of the other.

The State claims no sovereign power to repudiate its contracts or defraud its citizens and the Constitution delegates no such power to the Legislature.

If in the act of incorporation the Legislature retains the absolute and unconditional power of revocation for any or no reasons; if it be so written in the bond, the party accepting a franchise on such conditions cannot complain if it be arbitrarily revoked; or if this contract be that the Legislature may repeal the act whenever in its opinion the corporation has misu ed or abused its privileges, then the contract constitutes the Legislature the arbiter and judge of the existence of that fact.

But the case before us comes within neither category. The contract does not give an unconditional right to the Legislature constituted the tribunal to adjudge the question of fact as to the misuse or abuse. Moreover the case before us admits that the condition of facts upon which the Legislature are authorized to repeal the act, does not exist. It admits that the corporation has neither "misused or abused its privileges." A charter may be vacated by the decree of a judicial tribunal in a proper proceeding for that purpose, without any such reservation in the act. Then both parties are heard and a verdict of a jury on the facts can be obtained, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to such acts are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of any necessary falsehood.

If any one should feel curious as to the methods used by the agents of corporations to obtain such legislative acts as may be desirable, they will find them fully exposed in the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered in the case of Marshall vs., the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, 16th Howard, 333.

We do not intend even to insinuate that *such secret service* by "*skillful* and *unscrupulous agentss*" "*stimulated to active partizanship by the strong lure of high profits*" to use "*most efficient means*" to get the vote "*of the careless mass of legislators*" have been used in this case. But we do say that the recitals in the preamble to this act exhibit a labored attempt to justify a more than doubtful exercise of power by an array of reasons which even if true in fact, might be demurred to in law as insufficient.

The act does not contemplate the exercise of the right of domain by which the property of individuals or corporations may be taken for some public use on making ample compensation. Its object is to transfer the franchises and property of one corporation anxious by every means in its power to complete a valuable public improvement, to another whose interest is *not* to complete the road, and who are not required to do so at any time in this or the next century. Where in a case like the present the Legislature are asked to take the property of one corporation and give it up to another on the ground that one has abused or misused its privileges the just and proper mode would be to pass a resolution ordering the Attorney General to institute the proper legal proceedings to ascertain the fact of "misuse or abuse." If such issue be found true then that the charter be revoked or resumed. We do not say that without such judicial proceeding ascertaining the existence of the condition in which the right of repeal is reserved the act is absolutely void; *but we do say* that in all such cases the party injured, if he denies the existence of such "misuse or abuse," has a right to be heard, and to have that question tried before he shall surrender his property or his franchise. We do not think it necessary to notice the numerous and conflicting cases which have been brought to our notice by the learned counsel.

In the case of the Erie and N. East R. R. vs. Casey, 26th Pa. and 1st Grant, the Court found, after a full hearing of the parties, that the fact of "misuse or abuse" did exist and therefore the act was not void.

It cannot, therefore, be any precedent for a case which admits that such facts do not exist. The principles of law, so far as they affect this case, are very clearly and tersely stated by Chief Justice Lewis, in his opinion to be found in 1st Grant, 275, with a review of the cases and a proper appreciation of that from Iowa.

The sum of the whole matter is this:

1. The complainant has shown a proper case for the interference of the court in his favor.

2. That the act complained of is unconstitutional and void under the admissions of the case.

3. The complainant is entitled to the decree of the court on the pleadings as they stand.

4. That the defendants have leave to withdraw their demurrer and answer over; and if they shall so request, an issue will be ordered to try whether the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad have misused or abused their charter.

I am authorized to say my brother M'Candless fully concurs in this opinion.

Bill dismissed as to the Governor, as his acts can do neither harm nor good to either party. Respondents have thirty days to file answer and request issue. If not done in that time final decree according to the prayer of the bill, per curiam.

R. C. GRIER.

THE CALL OF THE MEN IN THE SOUTH.

The following from the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, with many other indications of a similar kind, show the remarkable change of sentiments on the labor question which has taken place at the South.

Accepting slavery as the only source for the supply of labor, we in former years advocated the reopening of the African slave-trade, because it was a means of civilizing and christainizing savages, and at the same time of developing the natural wealth of a country we esteemed above all others. The advocacy of that trade did not prove acceptable. It was voted down and we gave up the hope of ever seeing Texas fenced in. But the abolition of slavery opens the field to a new class of labor, of which there is a superabundance in Europe and the Northern States. The supply of that labor, if we may judge by the development of the North western country, is as inexhaustable as in the field here for its employment. We advocate the opening of the country to settlers on the most liberal terms. We shall be glad to see half a million a year added thus to our population.

A FRENCHMAN cannot pronounce "ship." The word sounds "sheep" in his mouth. Seeing an iron-clad, he said to a boy, "Is this a war sheep?" "No," replied the boy, "it is a ram."

EMANCIPATED WHITE MEN.

In President Johnston's letter excusing his attendance at the ceremonies at Gettysburg on the Fourth, occurs this passage:

In your joy to-morrow, I trust you will not forget the thousands of whites as well as blacks whom the war has emancipated, who will hail this Fourth of July with a delight which no previous anniversary of the Declaration of Independence ever gave them. Controlled so long by ambitious, selfish leaders, who used them for their own unworthy ends, they are now free to serve and cherish the Government against whose life they in their blindness struck. I am greatly mistaken if, in the States lately in rebellion, we do not henceforth have such an exhibition of loyalty and patriotism as was never seen or felt there before."

Here is an idea which we fear may be forgotten in our jubilations over the return of peace, and in the attention we devote to the condition of the emancipated blacks. We are prone to think that the curse of Slavery rested upon the negro alone, and that all the whites of the South were benefitted by the institution. This is a great mistake, for the Slave aristocracy degraded the poor white man far more, if it were possible, than the negro. The Southern people regarded slavery as the natural condition of the latter—to toil and labor that his master might live in ease and luxury; but when the white man engaged in honest, laborious industry, he was regarded as having fallen from the natural dignity of the white man, and forfeited the respect incident thereto. It is a painful fact that the late war fell with crushing force upon the Southern poor white man. The rich man—the slave-holder in whose interest and for whom the rebellion was inaugurated, enjoyed such immunities from service in the field as he desired, while the poor man was indiscriminately conscripted and compelled to fight the rich man's battles.

The war being over, these men, emancipated from the blighting evils of slavery, have returned to their homes in penury and want. It pleases us to observe that President Johnson has not forgotten their condition, and that in the reconstruction of the Southern States he relies upon the loyalty of a class of people who have been the greatest sufferers by the late rebellion. The latter admonishes us not to expend all our sympathy upon the negro, but in our schemes for the improvement of the freedmen to remember the white man as well.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Affairs in America, after the great civil war, are settling down much more rapidly and quietly than might have been expected, for the people have the art of adapting themselves to circumstances more readily than others elsewhere. It is remarkable to see the reticence displayed by the two greatest Federal soldiers that the war has produced, amidst all the ovations or demonstrations in their honor. Generals Grant and Sherman displayed military qualities which will compare with any that the profession of arms can show, and now that they have returned to civil life, they are equally great in quiet times, yet they cannot be indnced to make a speech in public or glorfy their own great doings. This modesty may be rare amongst successful soldiers; it is still less rare amongst successful civilians; but we cannot help admiring the stamina of men so idolized by their countrymen, and who yet shrink instinctively from the expression of the popular sympathy which meets them on every side. Grant, in the pride of his reserve, bears a striking resemblance to our own Duke of wellington. Will the Americans reward and honor the most successful soldier their continent has produced since the time of Washington with any approach to the distinctions and the substantial wealth which we showered upon the Hero of Waterloo, and, if they are so disposed, will he accept them? A pure Republican simplicity, worthy of the best days of ancient Rome, appears to be characteristic of this great man, and it may be doubted whether he would not, like another Cincinnatus, prefer to follow his plow or his tanning again. The Western soldiers who decided the war, and annihilated the so called Southern "chivalry," are quietly returning home, and in a short time the country will resume its normal aspect. Nothing tangible will remain but the public debt, but the resources of the States are so inexhaustible that even that bugbear, or as Mr. Disraeli said of a kindred millstone in England, that "flea-bite," will speedily disappear amid the strong tide of financial prosperity which will soon set on the other side of the Atlantic.—*European Times*, July 1.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ARMY.

At length we have, from an authentic source, a full aggregate of all the troops raised by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the defence of the republic, during the late glorious war for freedom and Union; and the number even exceeds our most sanguine expectations. In order to call public attention to the matter more than it has yet been, we repeat in a conspicuous form the statistics emanating from the Convention of State Adjutant Generals, which met in Boston on Thursday last:

Pennsylvania	360,000
Iowa	72,358
Connecticut	54,468
New Hampshire	33,258
Rhode Island	25,355
Massachusetts	153,706
Maine	66,668
Vermont	34,490
West Virginia	29,012
Kansas	21,948
Aggregate in ten States	850,535

The whole number of troops raised in New England, 366,945, thus exceeds the aggregate of Pennsylvania 6,945. According to the United States census of 1860, the number of white males between the ages of 18 and 45 years in these States was follows:

Pennsylvania	555,172
Iowa	139,316
Connecticut	94,411
New Hampshire	63,310
Rhode Island	35,502
Massachusetts	258,419
Maine	122,238
Vermont	60,580
West Virginia not ascertained.	
Kansas	27,876

A comparison of these figures with those we give above will show that Pennsylvania has contributed troops in a larger ratio than any of the New England States, except Rhode Island. The nearest approach to us, with that exception, is Massachusetts, which has sent three-fifths of her arms-bearing population, while we have sent rather more than that. Rhode Island has raised men in about the same ratio as Pennsylvania. Kansas exceeds us all, but her population must have increased very largly since 1860, as otherwise the figures show that she has sent nearly her whole adult white male population in the field. The figures given above do not include the colored, of whom Pennsylvania has furnished a large number, while they do include the Massachusetts colored troops, and probably those of Kansas.—*Philadelphia North American.*

VALUE OF AN IDEA.

"A penny for your thoughts," says the old saw, and the valuation was doubtless full compensation for those that occupy some men's minds. But thoughts are worth more than a penny nowadays, and the ideas which are suggested by thought represent millions. The man who get the idea of a clothes-wringer made money; Wilson of the sewing machine, which bears his name; Horace Thayer, who makes the blacking boxes with wooden bottoms; the inventor of the swinging cigar-lighter which we see in every store; all these can bear testimony to the value of ideas, as connected with articles in daily use, relating to the improvements or entire supersession of them by better ones. No one should be deterred from putting his ideas into some tangible shape from the supposition that the field of investigation has been exhausted. "My son," said a dying farmer, "there is a treasure hidden in our fields, set to and dig for it." Thereafter they dug, but found no gold; instead, upon the year ensuing the fields that had been so thoroughly upheaved returned a thousand fold the seed that had been sown. It is thus with ideas—thought breeds them, and from them may spring the one golden beam which all men seek. Some men's ideas run upon perpetual motion; these are idle dreamers seeking to accomplish what the laws of nature forbid; but others, more practical, turn their attention to the arts, to the sciences, and to real progress. These are they who shall win rewards. Not pence, but pounds; not shillings but dollars, attest in hnndreds of instances the value of an idea applied to improvemeuts in the arts.—*Scientific American.*

MARRIED BELLES.

That wives should constantly endeavor to cultivate social graces, and render themselves as fascinating as possible, I hold it to be their sacred duty; but beauty should be preserved and accomplishments perfected to bind their husbands' hearts more closely, to make their homes more attractive instead of being constantly paraded before the world for the unholy purpose of securing the attention and adulation of other gentlemen. I do not desire to see married women recluses; on the contrary, I believe that society has imperative claims upon them, which should be met promptly, and faithfully and gracefully discharged. But those degraded wives who are never seen with their husbands when they can avoid it—who are never happy unless riding or receiving their attentions at theaters, concerts or parties, are a disgrace to the nation, which they are gradually demoralizing and corrupting. From the influence of these few deluded, weak libels on our sex, may God preserve our age and country! Statesmen are trained up around the mothers' arm chair, and she can imbue the boy with lofty sentiments and inspire him with aims which, years hence, shall lead him in Congressional halls to adhere to principles, to advance the truth—though, thereby, votes for the next election fall away like stricken leaves of autumn. What time has the married belle for this holy hearth-stone mission? The conscientious devoted and patriotic christian women of a nation are the safeguards of its liberties and purities.—*Miss Evans.*

CROCODILE TEARS

A Copperhead paper published at Ashland, in Schuylkill County, wrote as follows, in its issue of the very day on which President Lincoln was murdered:

"When the bloody hours of Lincoln's life are over, we think we see a funeral procession, at the head of which marches a man bearing a negro's skull, and the impaled body of a white man, exclaiming: "Behold the emblem of all he accomplished by the slaughter of two millions of people, and the crushing of unborn generations beneath the mountain of his debts. The only fitting ceremonies at the funeral of such wretches is not Christain but heathenish and should be conducted by a *Sylla*, who stirs her blood and makes up a *centaur,s* banquet."

In the succeeding number the editor in noticing the president,s death pays the following tribute to the greatness of Mr. Lincoln as a statesman, his purity as a man:

Then men truly felt as if the first born of all the households of the land had died; felt, as men feel when men have lost their best earthly friend; felt, as if the old Ship of State more than ever, was at the mercy of the waves without a pilot to conduct her to a haven of safety. President Lincoln died, just when the nation needs the parental guidance of a moderate, unassuming, unambitious man."

Such hypocrisy is infamous.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN OHIO.

We are informed that a horrible tragedy took place in Madison county, about four miles from London, last week, but our informant could not give names. We recite this awful story as we heard it. A farmer sold his farm to three men, who gave him $15,000 cash in part payment. In the evening he walked to London, leaving his wife and child at home. Some time after, a peddler, who had often staid all night at the house, drove up and asked permission to remain, but the farmer's wife declined, because it was doubtful if her husband returned that night, and she knew there was a large amount of money in the house. She remarked to the peddler that if her husband returned, he would probably meet him. The peddler drove on, met the farmer, and returned with him. As they approached the house, the farmer observed a light in his room in which he usually kept his papers, and remarked to the peddler that there were burglars in the house. The peddler introduced a pair of revolvers, and the two stationed themselves at points where the burglars would probably attempt to escape; they gave the alarm and three men rushed out. The peddler killed two of them, when the third ran toward the farmer, who killed him. Upon entering the house the farmer was horrified to find his wife and child murdered. When the bodies of the murderers were examined it was discovered that they were the parties who had purchased the farm that day; one of them being brother-in-law to the farmer.—*Dayton Journal.*

NOTHING TO SAY FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—Two gentlemen from Georgia made an appeal to Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, to the effect, that some privilege promotive of his comfort and health should be bestowed upon the Hon. A. H. Stephens, then and now a prisoner, as our readers know, in Ft. Warren. The Secretary kindly assured them that he would institute proper inquiries, and if it could the privileges solicited would not be withheld from the distinguished prisoner.

"But, gentlemen," said the Secretary, eyeing them keenly, "have you not a word to say for Mr. Davis?—no petition to present for him?"

Surprised and confounded, our Georgia friends hesitated—when the Secretary quietly remarked—"since his (Mr. D.'s) arrest, save from Mrs. Davis, not one appeal has come from the South in his behalf."

SPEED OF SOUND.

Everybody must have remarked that sound takes time to travel to a distance. The varying interval between a flash of lightning and the thunder which follows it is a familiar example. Watch a woodman felling a tree. Unless you be quite near him you will see the blow given by the axe before you hear the stroke. In consequence of the enormous swiftness of light, we may assume that you see the blow at the very instant that itis given. The interval, therefore, between seeing and hearing the blow, is the time which sound takes to travel from the tree to the spot where you are; and this very appreciable interval becomes longer the further you are removed from the working woodman. Retire to a spot where the interval of time shall be exactly a second, measure the distance from that spot to the tree, and you have the speed of sound, or the number of yards which sound travels in a second.

CROP NEWS.—Careful reports of the condition of the crops in Illinois and Iowa have been prepared. From these reports we learn that the wheat crop, though a failure in some localities, will be more than an average yield, and of good quality. It is being harvested in good condition. Oats, rye and hay promise well. Corn is backward, but thrifty. In Northern Iowa the tremendous rains, in the latter days of June, washed out the corn, and there the crops will be almost an entire failure. The potato, in Iowa, is ruined by the bug. We hear no complaints of its ravages in Illinois. Fruit promises a fair yield, peaches in particular, of which there will be a great abundance. The apple crop will be light but of fair quality. Of small fruits there is a generous supply.

THE YANKEES.—This sixpence-pinching, bad Yankee; this supposed-to-be meanest of all God's creatures; who nevertheless, touching the rock, the earth, the flood, the sky, makes them all rain down gold; this man that saves his money, but builds schoolhouses; that saves his money, but sends out his school-mistres' daughters and schoolmaster's sons. This New England that is hated, and that is complimented by the hatred of its apostate descendants, has been as true as truth itself to the whole historic doctrine of the revolutionary period, and of the colonial period before that—the doctrine of American liberty.—*H. W. Beecher.*

IT is not advisable to go out of doors without anything on your head, or into society without any thing in it.

In choosing your grocer let your motto be "Measures not men."

When a fish is wounded, other fishes fall upon and devour him. There's some human nature in fishes.

The mind is like the body in its habits—exercise can strengthen, as neglect and indolence can weaken it—they are both improved by discipline, both ruined by neglect.

SPIRITUAL FACTS.—That whis-key is the key by which many gain an entrance into our prisons and alms-houses.

That brandy brands the noses of all those who cannot govern their appetites.

That wine causes many to take a winding way home.

That punch is the cause of many unfriendly punches.

That ale causes many ailings; while beer brings many to their bier.

That champaign is the source of many real pains.

That gin slings have "slewed" more than the slings of old.

A FRENCHMAN was tried in Richmond the other day, by a drumhead court martial, for striking a woman in one of the markets with his cane. He was convicted and in punishment was paraded through the streets to the tune of the "Rogue's March," with a large placard, labelled "This for striking a woman." The populace enjoyed the affair much more than the Frenchman.

A SUPERINTENDENT of a mission school, being annoyed by the noise, finally, in appealing to the boys, raising his hand said, "Now let's see if we can't hear a pin drop." All was silence, when a little fellow in the back part of the room, cocking his ear and placing himself in an attitude of breathless attention, spoke out, "Let her drop!"

THE late Archbishop of Dublin once inquired of a physician, "Why does the operation of hanging kill a man?" "Because inspiration is checked, circulation stopped, and blood suffuses and congests the brain." "Bosh!" replied his grace, "it is because the rope is not long enough for the feet to touch the ground."

THE savage maiden paints her body, the bright eyed beauty of civilization paints her cheek. The one wears a ring in her nose; the other rings in her ears. The one girdles herself with the gaudiest zone she can command—the other arrays herself in stuffs of the costliest quality and richest dyes. They are the same by nature; they have been changed by circumstances.

As much nitrate of silver as can be held between the thumb and finger, if thrown into a vase of water, will, it is said, preserve flowers for a fortnight. This may be an interesting fact for the lady readers of the INQUIRER.

MORAL beauty, the reflection of the soul in the countenance, is far superior to superficial comeliness. Those who act good cannot fail to be good-looking.

DR. Benj. Franklin observes:—"The eyes of others are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should neither want fine clothes nor fine furniture."

THACKERY says that "when a man is in love with one woman in a family, it is astonishing how fond he becomes of every one connected with it.

WHEN alone we have our thoughts to watch, in our families our tempers, and in society our tongues.

THE silent accomplish more than the noisy. The tail of the rattlesnake makes all the noise but the head does the execution.

THERE is often but a slight separation between a woman's love and her hate. Her keen teeth are very near to her sweet lips.

IF you would find a great many faults, be on the look out. If you would find them in still greater abundance, be on the look in.

SOFT words butter no parsnips, but a new bonnet presented to a wife will cover a multitude of her husband's sins.

WHY are suicides the most successful people in the world?—Because they always accomplish their *own ends.*

THE young lady who lost the little pink *bow* from her jockey-hat has found a big brown one under a beaver.

CHILL penury weighs down the heart itself, and though it is sometimes endured with calmness, it is but the calmness of despair.

IT is impossible to look at the sleepers in a church without being reminded that Sunday s a day of rest.

IT is a complaint against some young ministers, that while their bodies are in the pulpit their hearts are in the pews.

PUNCH's advice to those

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG,
Subject to decision of the Legislative Conference.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.
TREASURER,
Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.
POOR DIRECTORS,
JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yrs., M. Woodberry, LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.
AUDITOR,
JAMES ALLISON, Napier.
CORONER:
Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton.

DISGRACEFUL.

Under the above striking caption the *Gazette* of July 7th has the following:

The reception given the 138th P. V. The time of the return of this regiment was studiously kept from the knowledge of the Democrats of this place, or there would have been a reception given them worthy of those battle-scarred veterans.

From the above loving notice of "those battle-scarred veterans" the uninitiated might be led to suppose, that the reception, that would have been given them, by those who could see nothing to love in the soldiers, till "Johnny came marching home", would have been a magnificent affair. What kind of a reception these fawning, sycophantic, hypocrites would like to have given our brave boys may be inferred from the following table, showing how they loved the soldier when he had need of their sympathy. There were dark days in August 1864 and the heart of the soldier was sad. The friends of the soldier were desirous of showing their confidence in him by so amending the constitution as to give him a right to vote, the election took place on the 8th day of August, 1864. We give the vote for and against the amendment together with the vote for President in November, also the majorities given in the different townships

DISTRICTS.	For McClellan	Against Amendment	For Lincoln	For Amendment	Majority for McClellan	Majority against Amendment.	Majority for Lincoln	Majority for Amendment
Bedford bor.	126	76	100	89	26			13
Bedford tp.	259	163	119	117	120	43		
Bloody Run bor.	21	9	51	55			30	46
Broad Top	77	6	148	105			71	99
Colerain	158	128	61	69	97	59		
Cumb. Valley	187	92	41	82	146	60		
Harrison	73	48	68	61	5			18
Hopewell	52	8	105	98			53	90
Juniata	203	136	48	54	155	82		
Liberty	115	91	80	59	35	32		
Londonderry	84	73	46	43	38	29		
Monroe	113	91	120	135			7	44
Napier	169	120	107	118	62	2		
Prov. East	42	21	110	139			71	111
Prov. West	42	23	85	94			43	71
St. Clair	191	176	168	168	23	9		
Schellsburg bor.	53	45	24	23	29	22		
Snake Spring	72	52	39	43	33	9		
Southampton	193	165	54	36	139	129		
Union	141	105	125	129	16			24
Woodberry M.	126	8	158	176			33	168
Woodberry S.	108	65	94	85	14			20

Here we see that of the seven Republican districts in the county every one gave a majority in favor of the soldiers, all together making a majority of 629 for the Amendment, while of the fifteen Copperhead districts only four gave majorities for the Amendment and those majorities in all only amount to seventy-five votes, while all taken together gave a majority against the soldiers of 476. The whole number of votes cast in the Republican townships at the August election was 961, of which 795 were in favor of the Amendment and only 166 against it. On the other hand, the whole number in the Copperhead districts was 2557 out of which only 1027 were for, while 1530 were against the soldiers. That is, of the 1696 votes against the soldiers 1530 were cast by the Copperhead districts, while in the Republican districts there were only 166 against them. We would call the attention of our readers to some striking features in the above table. We would ask them to observe for instance, the similarity in numbers of the vote for Lincoln and that for the soldiers, also the striking contrast between that for McClellan and the vote for the soldiers, then going a little further we would have them observe the marked similarity of the vote for McClellan and that against the soldiers. For instance—Bedford township, 119 for Lincoln, 117 for the soldiers; Bloody Run, 51 for Lincoln, 55 for the soldiers; St. Clair 168 for Lincoln, 168 for the soldiers; Schellsburg 24 for Lincoln, 23 for the soldiers. On the other side whenever there was a heavy vote for McClellan there was a heavy vote against the soldiers. Southampton, 193 for McClellan, 165 against the soldiers; St. Clair 191 for McClellan 176 against the soldiers; Schellsburg 53 for McClellan, 45 against the soldiers; Colerain 158 for McClellan, 128 against the soldiers; Liberty 35 for McClellan, 32 against the soldiers, thus we might go on, but our readers can make these interesting comparisons for themselves, and by them measure the Copperhead love for the soldiers. What a pity the Cops did not have an opportunity to give the soldiers a welcome; however they can console themselves with the knowledge that the soldiers have a very vivid recollection of their compliments of the 8th of August 1864.

QUITE RIDICULOUS.—We are frequently approached by some *Conservative*, who asks not to be placed in the same category with Meyers, giving as a reason that he was in favor of the suppression of the rebellion and never opposed the efforts of the government to maintain the Union intact. This we consider the most sublime impertinence. The idea that one man does not go as far as another when he votes for the man that he does not desire to be classed with, and at the same time votes and upholds the same ticket, is simply too ridiculous to talk about. We cannot allow any man who has voted the Copperhead ticket to escape the common odium of the party unless he confesses his error and resolves to do better in the future. No more of this ridiculous nonsense.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Notwithstanding the familiar fable of Æsop, the same short-sighted policy, of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, is being every day repeated by the statesman, as well as the humble citizen; by the learned professor, as well as the ignorant laborer. Just at present we are having an exhibition of this same policy on a grand scale and its effect, if not speedily checked, will be to say the least, deplorable. Under the false idea that a superabundance of currency was the cause of the high price of gold, a cry has been raised by newspaper publishers and would be financiers for a contraction in the currency and return to specie payments. The Secretary of the Treasury has also signified his intention of enforcing a speedy return to specie payments, and with this view has set about contracting the currency by withdrawing from circulation and funding large sums of Government notes. Under these circumstances the currency is being so rapidly contracted as seriously to interfere with the ordinary business of the country. This is being done just at the time when the South is opening its doors to us and inviting enterprise and capital to come and rebuild her desolated homes, repair her railroads and canals and once more set in motion the wheels of business, in their accustomed channels. She is without any circulating medium and must depend upon the Government to furnish it. Thus we see the demand for a circulating medium doubled by the wants of the South and at the same time a rapid contraction policy inaugurated. Under the joint action of the Southern demand and the contraction policy of the Treasury Department the whole business of the country is in danger of being brought to a stand still, and bankruptcy will be staring us in the face before we dream of it. Will our rulers never learn wisdom from experience? Have our statesmen not yet learned that general prostration and bankruptcy have always followed sudden contractions of the currency not only in our own but in foreign countries? From 1815 to 1817 the bank of England contracted the circulating medium of the kingdom twelve millions sterling, (sixty millions of dollars), and caused the suspension of every fourth bank in the kingdom and the bankruptcy of every tenth one. If such was the effect of a contraction of 30 millions a year in England, what must be the effect upon us of the contraction of our currency at the rate of millions in a week, while at the same time the extent of the country requiring a circulating medium is more than doubled. Can we endure such a reckless policy without utterly prostrating our industrial interests? With our workshops closed, our furnaces stopped, our manufactures at a stand still, our mines of coal and iron deserted because there is no demand for their products, where will be the incomes upon which to levy taxes.—Without employment for our people how can they buy foreign products and where will be our income from customs. Why will our rulers madly pursue this Ignis Fatuus of a mercenary and partisan press? We are in favor of speculation from this blind and reckless policy, than from the preaching of such men as Wendell Philips, for it will speedily bankrupt the country, destroy our sources of revenue and prove more disastrous to our prosperity than rebellion itself. Even if their theory were right, and the high price of gold were entirely the result of an inflated currency, we need no further reduction of the gold premium until Congress shall increase the tariff rates or reduce the internal revenue tax upon manufactures. Our furnaces and factories are already at a stand still in many places, because the taxes on their products have neutralized the protection afforded by the tariff duties. Our manufactures are everywhere languishing. If gold falls to par, before Congress meets and applies some corrective, it will result in the total stoppage of our manufactures and their thousands of employees will be thrown upon the country for support or driven into agricultural pursuits and the products of the farm will overstock the market and become unprofitable as the result of this ruinous policy. It were far better to bear with the slight inconveniences produced by the gold premium, than to prostrate our industrial interests and bankrupt the country in order to hasten, by a few months or even years, the return to specie payments.

THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER.—The Copperheads would fain make the soldier believe that they are and have been their friends. A most striking illustration of their love for the soldiers is in the defeat of Samuel Ketterman, their only fairly nominated candidate for County Surveyor. Mr. Ketterman on the 8th of August last, in defiance of Meyers and the rest of them, went to the polls and voted an open ticket in favor of the amendment allowing soldiers the right of suffrage. From that moment he was a "marked" man, they swore his overthrow, and mark the result. When the Copperhead convention assembled on the 19th of June last, Mr. Ketterman was presented by three-fourths of all the delegates for re-nomination. All manner of charges were trumped up against him. The great Mogul called on him and requested him to withdraw, intimating that he had determined he should be defeated if he did not. In convention he received thirty-two votes on the first ballot, a clear majority of ten in a full convention; then a Mr. Mason, of Cumberland Valley, moved to *reconsider* the ballot, stating that Mr. Ketterman *had voted for the right of suffrage to soldiers*, and therefore should not be trusted. The vote by hook or crook was reconsidered, and on a second ballot he received twenty-eight votes, or a majority of six in a full convention. Again an effort was made to reconsider the second ballot, this created a storm, under cover of which a vote was taken by the "soldiers' friends," which stood: Ketterman seven, and Donahoe eleven! A majority of the Convention, indignant at the proceeding, refused to vote and Donahoe was declared nominated. Now soldiers, what do you think of this love for you? Here was a Democrat who had the manliness to stand up for the right of suffrage for you, and for this reason he is kicked out of the Party. This you will remember was done only a few weeks ago! Oh, how they love the soldiers and their friends!

☞ Copperhead soldiers are as scarce as hen teeth.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

The reports of the Post Office Department show a net profit for the last six months of 1864 of $732,230. 69, or at the rate of about a million and a half a year. The profits for the first six months of 1865 will be yet larger. During the last six months of Buchanan's administration the loss in the same Department was $3,400,000 or at the rate of $6,800,000 per year, making a difference in favor of Lincoln's administration of $8,264,460 per year. Yet Copperhead papers are imploring the people to re-instate them in power if they would be saved from ruin. Now while it may be ruinous to the Copperhead party to be deprived of power, it is decidedly the interest of the country to let the party go to ruin and the sooner the better. It is a notorious fact that under democratic rule all the other departments of the Government were quite as badly managed as the Post Office. In the last days of Buchanan's administration, the nation, though at peace with all the world and ruled by two democratic administrations in succession, was in debt, and its credit so completely destroyed that it could not borrow a dollar abroad at any price and its bonds went begging in our own markets at ten per cent without a buyer, until a few patriotic capitalists, to save the nation from bankruptcy, came forward and advanced the needed money. Now after four years of the most gigantic warfare ever recorded in the annals of history, our national stocks are in demand in every market in Europe, and, though the nation is burdened with a debt bordering on $3,000,000,000, not only our own people come forward and loan their money to the government at 6 per cent by thousands of millions, but foreigners are eagerly competing with them for the privilege. Who wants any better evidence that the modern copperhead democracy have been hurled from power for the country's good, however disagreeable it may be to them.

☞ The Copperheads are in most excruciating misery at the various attitudes assumed by President Johnson on different leading questions. They started off a few months ago with any amount of flattery, confidence and support to make up for their failure to assassinate him and their assassination of President Lincoln. They condemn, in unmeasured terms, the hanging of Mrs. Surrat and hold up the commission that passed judgment upon her as equally guilty of murder, while President Johnson, who appointed the commission and approved of its findings, is a very good Democrat. How they can uphold one and condemn the other can only be explained by a member of that party. Well, well, we must indulge them in regard to Mrs. Surrat. She was the last great mother of the Party and we must allow the affectionate children to shed their bitter tears and vent their pent up wrath upon whomsoever they please. It is suggested since the death of Mrs. Surrat that "Old Jimmy" be regularly selected to occupy the vacant maternal chair.

A FORCED ADMISSION.—The *Gazette* was forced to admit the truth of our declaration that the children of the redoubtable Copperheads of this place were arrayed in red and white, the emblematic colors of treason and secession, by their very partizan mothers. But it endeavors to cover up their infamy by exclaiming "Isn't it a brave fellow that attacks women?" Now, we were beyond a peradventure paying these same "women" a compliment for their temerity. They had at least the courage to show their colors boldly and defiantly, while their more cowardly lords left them in the front ranks to cover their snug retreat. But it flippantly adds that we "will be excused for imagining that fashionable colors were intended to represent treason." What made the "colors" fashionable? Were they worn by loyal people without the mingling of blue? They were as distinct partizan emblems of the Union and Disunion parties as the white and red roses were of the Houses of York and Lancaster.

BADLY SOLD.—Our Copperhead friends during the campaign last fall persisted in telling their adherents that if Abraham Lincoln would be re-elected there would be four years more of war. Many took the leaders at their word and refused to sell a bushel of grain at even greatly advanced prices. We know one who sold a portion of his oats at ninety cents per bushel and refused to sell any more unless the price was advanced. A few days ago he sold part of the remainder at thirty-five cents, and will sell the balance, probably, for less. We know a number who two or three weeks before the taking of Richmond paid from $800 to $1,000 for substitutes. This is what the people realized by listening to false prophets. We pity them and yet it serves them right.

THAT BLACK STRIPE.—The last *Gazette* in speaking of the American flag, says: "But we could not see the *black stripe* which the abolitionists profess to see in it." No, Mr. editor, you could not! When all loyal men were mourning over the death of our great and good President, when the "black stripe" was placed upon every patriot's flag in the country as a tribute of respect to Abraham Lincoln, you and your Copperhead adherents were too much of traitors at heart to allow yourselves to render him such an honor. The people know only too well that you couldn't see the "black stripe" in it.

☞ When any allusion is made to a prominent Copperhead for any public demonstration there are those of his class who cry out "Shame! Shame!" or offer as a palliative that he has lost a son in the service of his country. The Tories of the Revolution could have set up with equal propriety the same cry for Benedict Arnold who had even served in the army *himself*. The patriotism of the son, unquestionably should be remembered for all time to come, but we cannot see what honor should be paid to the treason sympathizing father.

☞ The Union ticket of Bedford county is composed of six soldiers and five civilians. The Copperhead ticket is composed of nine civilians and one soldier! Nine of these, if they voted on the amendment permitting soldiers to vote, voted against the right of the *one* soldier on the same ticket to exercise the rights of suffrage. We challenge successful contradiction. On the other hand every civilian on the Union ticket voted to enfranchise the soldier.

THE SPIRIT OF COPPERHEADISM.—Several weeks ago on the return of the gallant 138th regiment, a valiant officer who had served his country on many a hard contested field, and who had been seriously wounded, was approached by a creature in the shape of a Copperhead with whom the officer at one time was intimately acquainted, with, "Well, you have got home have you? You are done butchering now, are you?" The officer remarked that having accomplished the object for which they had enlisted they were permitted to return to peaceful pursuits. The Cop resumed, "If Johnson wasn't President the war wouldn't be over yet. THAT ONE SHOT DONE IT ALL!" This is the spirit of Copperheadism. How many Damons could have been found in Bedford county to rid the country of the Dionysius talked of by the *Gazette*? Every Copperhead in this county had been schooled for this purpose.

PREDICTION AND HYPOCRISY.—The Bedford *Gazette* of the 29th of February, 1863, contains the following:

We say to the President make not a Dionysius of yourself, for there are yet Damons among the people of the North who will dare to resist any usurper:

And after an assassin has been found to carry out the suggestion so pointedly made by the *Gazette* the following resolution graces the proceedings of their late Convention:

Resolved, That the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, is one of the saddest and most abhorrent episodes in the whole story of our civil war, and we mourn that so dark a page as that which shall record this horrid deed must be written in the history of our country.

What hypocrisy! The organ of the party calls for the assassination of the President and when the object is accomplished this is the method adopted to cover up their infamy. Shame! shame!

☞ It was thought a short time ago that the chivalrous Southerners would never be able to survive the overthrow of their bogus Confederacy. But it seems now that they are not half as sore as our Copperheads. These latter snap and thrust on all sides as if they really would fight if they were hemmed in in such a manner that their was no other way to escape. The Tories of Revolution and Federals of 1812, we are told, were equally sore and died from the effects of over-doses of caustic. And history repeats itself in all such cases.

☞ Hon. J. K. Morehead, member of Congress from Pittsburgh, paid our town a visit during the last week. The Honorable gentlemen looks well and, apparently, will enter the next Congress with body and mind in such a condition as will enable him to readily discharge his congressional duties with credit to himself and the whole country. We learn from some of the Eastern papers that he will be warmly supported for the gubernatorial nomination.

☞ The government of the United States crushed out a rebellion of eight millions in the Southern States, while it awed into silence all the Copperheads in the Northern [illegible] Cops are the worse whipped class of the two.

BONES.—In 1862 when a company of our county volunteers was about to leave our town for the seat of war, and was marching down our principal street amidst the cheers of the surrounding crowd of men, women and children, a copperhead, who calls himself a good democrat, gave expression to his feelings by saying that he wished "that all of the soldiers would leave their bones in Virginia." That there were others of the same persuasion in that crowd who thought the same wish, we have not a doubt, but thanks to a protecting Providence and the brave hearts and strong arms of the volunteers, most of that company has returned and are now enjoying the comforts of home.

☞ The majority of our Copperhead leaders are really in a desperate way. They have thrust themselves out of nearly all the Christian churches, because the ministers acted the part of patriots in accordance with their religion, and prayed for the Government and the success of the cause of Right. Their future prospects are about as dark, spiritually, as Jeff. Davis'. Wretched creatures! they would forfeit their tiny souls to save their party, while the probabilities are that both will be lost.

☞ The proprietorship of the Fulton *Republican* has changed. M. Edgar King, Esq., retiring. During the editorial career of Mr. King the *Republican* has been well conducted. We wish him abundant success in any new enterprise in which he may engage. His successor is a stranger.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* comes to us enlarged and in a new dress. The enterprise of its editors deserves great credit. It looks very well. It is the latest daily received at this point by eight hours.

☞ The Copperheads profess great love for the soldiers. Delilah manifested the same great love for Sampson, and Judas for our Savior. Beware of them.

THE work on the capitol extension, at Harrisburg, is progressing finely.

THE wheat crop of Lancaster county will be nearly an entire failure.

BETS are freely offered at Boston that the Atlantic cable won't work six weeks.

THE largest Indian tribe now in this country is the Camanches. They number twenty thousand.

EMIGRATION is said to be pouring into Missouri, and under the new Constitution she will get a population of loyal, thrifty, free State men.

THE story that the President had pardoned the eminent rebel, Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, turns out to be false. His case has not yet been acted upon.

BARNUM, the show-man, has given notice that he will in six months, erect a building and collect curiosities to equal if not surpass those destroyed by fire in New York.

B. F. HILL, formerly member of Congress from Georgia, arrived here this morning with important dispatches to the Government from Governor Johnson of that State.

IN the ecclesiastical meeting of all the religious denominations, one of the chief topics now up for consideration is, how to increase the number of young men preparing for the ministry. The war very greatly checked the increase of students.

Mr. Jay Cooke and his Pamphlet.

An ancient writer, whose language is even now dead to the common sight of men, once wrote these words: "It is a pleasure to stand upon the shore, and to see ships tossed upon the sea; a pleasure to stand in the window of a castle, and to see a battle, and the adventures thereof, below; but no pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage-ground of truth, and to see the errors, and wanderings, and mists and tempests, in the vale below." Something of this must be felt by Mr. Jay Cooke, as he sees the comments excited by the publication now before the world, prepared by Samuel Wilkeson, but bearing the great Financier's sanction. It is not often the lot of men to be the first to stand up and declare a truth; nor is it given to the multitude to be able to see truth when it comes to them. This is beautifully illustrated in our recent history. When Mr. Sumner said, ten years ago, that freedom was national and slavery sectional, all the world but Massachusetts laughed; for slavery sat upon a throne, and gave evidences of power, and declared that her scepter should be borne to Bunker Hill. When Mr. Douglas anticipated universal suffrage by declaring in favor of popular sovereignty, men did not see the truth that was speaking through the lips of the politician, and making itself manifest amid many false surroundings. Truth is not always agreeable to men who have found error pleasant—but in the end it reigns. We might as well call the dead from the grave and bid them speak to us, as to attempt the re-establishment of slavery in America, or serfdom in Russia, or the reign of Louis XVI. in France, or the Corn Laws in England. And yet, in their day, all these issues were living elements of society.

When the war was in its deepest gloom, and we were in the high agony of national effort, it became necessary to ask our people to accept the faith of the government as the security for the payment of large sums of money. The people gave this money, and it became their "national debt." In other words, the government accepted the nation's confidence, as expressed in every way, and issued its obligations. As this "national debt" is the most potent element of the war, those who were in arms against us, and all who sympathized with them, took every means to destroy the credit upon which it was based. In every political campaign, men were found willing to argue that these obligations were unjust and unnatural—that they oppressed the poor, and were a fraud upon mankind in this, that they could never be paid. We know the effect of this opposition. Our enemies abroad held up our enterprise to ridicule and scorn, and great journals like the London *Times* gravely argued that of all the fools then cursing America with their folly, none were greater than the head of our financial system, Mr. Secretary Chase. Our obligations were treated rudely. Men did not want the note-of-hand of the fool-ridden republic. If they did take it, it was as something capricious—uncertain—not what it claimed to be, and only acceptable with heavy discount. Our friends finally came to believe that these doubts so constantly expressed had some importance, and instead of standing up manfully and saying: "This note of obligation, signed by the United States of America, represents every stone and stick, every farm and workshop, every railroad and canal, everything we have of wealth or convertible into wealth in these broad States;" they pleaded for it, and entreated that it should not be dishonored, and implored men of commerce and enterprise not to refuse it, and made long, patient, honest arguments to show that it could never could be repudiated. "Gentlemen," said the great Napoleon, as he stood on the deck of a man-of-war in the Mediterranean, looking at the glories of an Italian night and listening to a knot of wise men who were proving that there was no God! "Gentlemen, there is no God, you say: Then who made all this?" There was silence. To those who spoke of repudiation, we should have said, "Gentlemen, Copperheads, Time servers, Faint-hearts and Worldly-Wisemen, you speak of repudiation. Look at this nation! look at Broadway, the gold mountains, California, Canada yearning for us, our railroads, rivers, and canals, Chicago, Pennsylvania, the Mississippi river, and over them the American soldier with his musket. Repudiation with this security! The ocean might as well attempt to repudiate the salt that gives it freshness and savor." We did not say this. It was easier to kneel, and implore, and explain, than to support and defend. So Copperheads, Time-servers, Faint-hearts and Worldly-Wisemen had it all their own way, and such a going to the bad—such a premature national ruin—had never been known.

From constant kneeling and entreating and dreading, the war left us burdened with a great error. We had incurred a great debt—thousands of millions—and were, therefore, so we reasoned, by the fact of this debt, behind the world in the race of prosperity. Because our obligations were in the hands of our own citizens to a great amount, we imagined we were to the amount of these obligations poorer than England or France; yes, even Mexico and Central America, and the Latin Republics around the Equator. And the Worldly-Wisemen believed that, after all, there was not much value in our victories, and that the capture of Lee was little more than a Fourth of July triumph, for it left us so wretchedly poor and involved that we might as well be dead as lead the life of a sponging-house victim. Why not? Had we not all been on our knees, begging the world to believe that we were not going to cheat them, and that our bond was as good as the gold it represented? Did not the Secretary of the Treasury make his monthly statements with their marvelous sums in addition, and had not every miserable Copperhead orator rung the changes on "Debt and Death?" It was strange that we should have this feeling. Nations are as apt to err as men. A hundred years ago an English king believed that if he allowed a Catholic to sit in his Parliament his crown would be forfeited. Thirty years ago England believed that if the corn laws were abolished the agricultural interests would be ruined. Six years ago America believed that the best she could do would be to intervene to prevent the extension of slave territory; but to the slave no territory should be free. And why should not we, fresh from all tumult of a war, with a great civil duty, fretting and perplexing us, new to the financial experiences of older nations—why should not we, stand appalled before this cloud—this pillar of fire—this phenomenon—this figure of speech, called the National Debt.

When error is over the world; truth is sure to speak; and Providence, in this time of general error, has called upon a man to stand up and speak the truth. The American people are familiar with Jay Cooke. In his department, he has been as useful to the country as Grant on the land, or Farragut on the sea. We think Scaliger writes: "When we walk in the light of Fame, we are followed by the shadow of Envy." And the shadows have deepened and lengthened around this man as he rose in his work. He carried into his task the very elements that gave Grant success—concentration, system, displine, power. When all sources of revenue were dry, when we famishing for want of money, when it seemed almost inevitable that we should be compelled to go among the Rothschilds and Barings and peddle our paper, like some seedy Sultan of Turkey—this man struck the rock, and the waters gushed forth, and all the tribes became refreshed and gladdened. This work he has done in a plain, every-day, commonsense manner, without any theatrical demonstrations, without seeking the applause and attention of the world. Men call him an adventurer; but Philadelphia knows that before the war gave him a national fame, Jay Cooke was one of her wealthy and public-spirited citizens—a modest, unpretending Christian gentleman, to whom every mission came, as it were, directly from God, and was performed with an humble reliance upon God's will. He organized and systematized, and developed the loan, and in the very depths of national distress, when the dolorous voices of Wordly-Wiseman were filling the land with clamor, he succeeded in negotiating the Five-Twenty Loan. That triumph was as brilliant in its way as the fall of Richmond, and it justifies us in comparing the simple-minded Christian gentleman who sits at his desk in Philadelphia, with the simple-minded Christian gentleman who commands our armies.

The period of his work is almost at an end. In a few days the last of the loan will be subscribed, and the work of the Subscription Agent will be finished. While ending his work, Mr. Cooke has had the courage to speak of the National Debt as a "national blessing"—unfortunately in this, that it does not fully express the idea conveyed by Mr. Cooke in his remarkable pamphlet. A blessing implies something bestowed upon us by some power—a gift, a reward, a means of happiness, deserved or undeserved. The National Debt is a mere figure of speech in the sense in which the money of borrower or lender is concerned. It is national responsibility—national stewardship—the mobolization of national labor. Every dollar of the National Debt represents so much labor performed; and the accruing interest is only the wages for the performance of labor. It represents national confidence and national credit. Take away confidence and credit; establish the mere idea that England did not regard her debt as a solemn trust and responsibility, and the consols of Great Britain might be purchased by any enterprising trunk-maker for twenty pounds. And so with our Five-Twenties and Seven-Thirties. In themselves they are gaily decorated sheets of paper. In the fact that they represent our government, they are, as Mr. Wilkeson so felicitiously expresses, a "first mortgage upon the United States of America." We might have stumbled along without incurring these obligations; but, in their stead, we should have had obligations countersigned by the officers of Jefferson Davis. We might have surrendered our war, and avoided the purchase of cannon and arms and food for armies; but we should have been as Mexico and the Latin Republics. Let Worldly-Wisemen and Copperheads, and all who believe that a National Debt is a national evil, go to Mexico or Ecuador, and see how their theory works. We had no national debt in the administration of Jackson, and that great man shed tears of joy and comfort when the last dollar was paid. Yet not many months passed before commerce—credit—wealth—national prosperity, were all wrecked in the most frightful financial revulsion the nation ever saw. We were comparatively clear of debt in 1860 but 1861 launched us into a dreadful war. We will not follow these illustrations, for we are almost afraid of where they lead. On the other hand, burdened England, overwhelmed and oppressed with debt—irretrievably ruined and so on—has gone through two or three alarming storms without shattering a timber or straining a rope. She conquered Bonaparte, emancipated the Catholics, reformed her Parliaments, subdued Ireland, and always increasing her debt, proportionately increased her prosperity and power. If these measures had been attempted in the time of George I. the nation would have been in arms. The revolutions of France have been harmless affairs since the Rentes were funded. People wonder at this mysterious Napoleon, and marvel that he sits so long on an unshaken throne. Look beneath it and you will see a national loan, taken and held by the people—in its nature and application very much like our own Seven-Thirties. In England and France the loan has been the great conservator; it trims the ship and spreads the sail, and prevents reckless and criminal seamanship. Man will go to war and rebellion for ideas, for fame and glory, for conquest; but when he has his money in the coffers of a government, and receives his interest, and knows that with war money and interest will vanish, or be depreciated, he becomes a part of the government, and advocate of its integrity, and as much a soldier as the gay Zouave who bears a musket in its defense.

It is difficult to look at these simple arguments without coming directly to the conclusion expressed in Mr. Cooke's pamphlet that the national debt may be made a national benefit. Our idea is not to traverse the line of argument set forth by Mr. Wilkeson with such eloquent and magnetic power. We do not follow him step by step. Some of his reasoning does not satisfy us. We believe with him in a thorough revision of the Internal Revenue system, simplifying our taxation, and making it as easy and free from annoyance as possible. We are not convinced as to the necessity of export duties—but let that go. We find ourselves, upon laying down Mr. Wilkeson's pamphlet believing as he believes, and even disposed to take higher ground. His argument marks an era in American politics. From this day forth, no Copperhead or Worldly-Wiseman will ever dare stand up and denounce this debt as an evil, and propose its repudiation. Yet three months ago a great party was getting ready to make this issue; and it would have been made with fearful effect. Mr. Cooke, by his declaration of a truth, and Mr. Wilkeson, by his exposition of it, have thrown these politicians on the defensive; and hence we have every Copperhead—Worldly-Wiseman—raving and declaring that our debt is so secure and honest that we should show our strength and honesty by paying it off at once. We thank these gentlemen for having repudiation forever from platforms and conventions. Whatever else may be abated, the one thing beyond debate is the integrity of the national debt. Three months ago this could not have been written.

Therefore, although the heathen laugh and rage, and imagine vain things, we are satisfied to accept the truth in its boldest sense—that the national debt, properly managed, may be a great national benefit. And the nation should honor Jay Cooke for his boldness in pronouncing it.—*New York Independent.*

THE Democratic Press manifest a laudable determination to be pleased with President Johnson. His amnesty proclamation is declared to be just the thing—couldn't have been better if they had done it themselves! If we read aright the Proclamation thus commended, it leaves every leader of the rebellion liable to the pains and penalties of treason; but as soon as Gen. Lee's army surrendered, every Democratic paper including the one in this city, began to earnestly plead for the unconditional pardon of every rebel from Jeff. Davis down! But now the President is in favor of putting the chief rebels on trial for their lives and the Democratic papers are in favor of it also. If convicted, the President will doubtless be in favor of hanging Jeff. Davis, and the Democratic papers will be in favor of that also. The Democratic party in consequence of its opposition to the war for the Union, ran down so that if it did not keep itself in sight by holding on to the coat tails of the Administration, nobody would know there was such an organization in existence. The leaders of that party, however, even now do well to support the Administration, but it is a matter of regret, that during the progress of active war, in the dark days of the Republic, they did not also support the Administration, which was just as worthy of their support then as it is now, instead of opposing it by every means in their power.—*Detroit Tribune.*

AN order, found in Richmond, shows that Gen. Lee is responsible for the burning of the cotton and tobacco in that city upon its evacuation.

The Prospect of the Wool Market.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* furnishes some interesting speculations founded on facts, in respect to the probabilities as to the wool market. He quotes some figures from the New York *Tribune* as follows and then continues:

In 1860 there was consumed by manufacturers in the United States, 80,386,562 lbs of wool, of which 19,875,120 lbs were imported. In the same year we imported $49,000,000 worth of woolen and worsteds. To produce this amount of goods would require at least 64,000,000 lbs of wool. * * In 1860, had we manufactured all the woolen and worsteds we consume, we should have required in addition to what we did raise, 84,000,000 lbs of wool. Since then our population has greatly increased, which would increase the demand, and the short supply of cotton has also increased the demand, for in 1860 there was mixed with wool in its manufacture, cotton to the amount of $16,068,625 lbs. To supply the place of this would require about 20,000,000 lbs of wool, which added to the 60,511,343 of home production of 1860, would amount in round numbers to 80,500,009. This added to the 84,000,000 referred to obove, will give 164,000,000 lbs. This does not include what would be required by extra population, nor for the increased demand caused by substituting a large number of articles which were formerly made of cotton, but now are made of wool. And as the Southern States become opened, the demand must still increase. We think we are within the bounds of fair calculation if we add 36,000,000 lbs to our basis of 1860, which would swell the amount now required to 200,000,000 lbs, and this amount will never be less, but continue to increase.

It was also stated that our "manufacturers have consumed during the year that is just past, not far from 130,000,000 lbs of wool, while not over one-half of this amount has been produced in this country." Now, as in 1860 the consumption was 89,386,572, there was an increase over that year of 59,613,428. So that, as there is a large number of factories changing from cotton to wool, it cannot be far out of the way to put the consumption of wool during the present year at about 150,000,000 lbs. And of this large amount it is very probable that but very little, if any, over half will be produced in the United States.

I am aware that it has been and will be said, that there has been a great increase in the amount of sheep in this country. I also know that in regard to the Northern States this is true. But at the same time it should be remembered, that about one third of all the sheep owned in the United States in 1860, belonged to the Southern States; and as a general thing, the States that—like Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri—then had the greatest number of sheep, have been those that have been most occupied and overrun by the different armies; so that there can be but few sheep left in the South. As the loss of sheep at the South must be offset against the increase at the North, I believe the increase as a whole can be but little, if indeed it is any, larger in proportion than the increase in population.

The amount of cotton that will be let loose by peace at the South, will not be likely to have much effect on the amount of wool that will be used; as if cotton gets much lower, it, will most probably be exported in large quantities; while the unsettled condition of the South must prevent a large increase in the amount of cotton that will be grown for some years to come, as the cultivation of the soil will probably partake more of the character of farming than planting, by growing less cotton and more of such crops as will be needed for home consumption.

And then the close of the war opens all the Southern States, with their markets very bare of all kinds of cloths and clothing. And though it may be said that but few woolen goods will be needed at the South on account of the warmth of the climate, yet it is well known that much of our best woolens went there before the war, and that for a considerable portion of the year they are considered necessary in that climate.

At the same time we shall still continue to have a large army (some 150,000 it is said) to clothe entirely with woolens, while there are other very large armies, that, in laying by the Government blue, will want new supplies of citizens' clothing, to say nothing of the well known fact that, in consequence of high prices the people of the North, as a general thing, have only bought what was needed for present use, leaving them with very short supplies on hand, all of which must continue to make a very large demand for the different kinds of goods made out of wool.

There is another reason for a considerable increase in the demand for wool over what it was before the war. In an article in the United States Economist, (April 15) it is stated that—

We have a large increase of machinery both for worsteds and woolens; the worsted business having almost entirely sprung up during the last four years, and is now causing an enormous demand compared with the supply of course combing wools, and giving them a value unprecedented in the whole history of the wool business. Last week, notwithstanding the severe depression, coarse Canada wool sold at $1,15 in Boston which was equal to 76⅔c in gold. Then we have a large increase of machinery for mous. de laines. This business requires combing wool, but of a shorter and finer kind than commonly termed combing. This increase will require a greater quantity than the increased production of the past four years, leaving the increased machinery to be supplied from foreign wools. We have also reason to believe, from facts that have lately come to our knowledge, that on account of our increased tariff, several large English manufacturers contemplate moving their machinery to this country, and bringing operatives sufficient to work it.

Reciprocity or Annexation.

The Detroit Convention, despite the most studious attempts by some of the Canadians to repress the fact, has only brought out still more plainly, that with British America the sole remaining question is between reciprocity and annexation. One or the other they must have, and the choice lies with us. With our Canadian cousins it is no question of sentiment, but it is as purely a matter of business as a French marriage. They have no youthful passion to gratify, there is no amorous buncombe or Fourth of July in their approaches. They see nothing but three of the primitive colors in our national flag—are not in love with our "Federal Union"—care not one iota for the scream of the American Eagle, and regard 1776 very much as they do either of the ten years preceding or subsequent. But as a question of greenbacks, they cannot afford to bestow their affection elsewhere. There is no more romance in Canadian annexation than in courting a widow, and yet, and perhaps for that very reason, the consummation is the more probable. For, on the other hand there will be no tears for the late John Bull. He will be buried in good taste, with the utmost decorum, and a portion of his estate will be devoted to the erection of a marble slab with the usual *hic jacet*. But there will be no indecorous soiling of crinoline by clinging to the grave after the Sexton has departed. John Bull will be always spoken of with respect as "my first." His portrait will adorn the Canadian "back parlor," and his gold headed cane will occupy a corner in the Canadian household. Nevertheless Brother Jonathan will receive the substantial affection due to the living head of the house, and the world will only repeat the familiar comment that "after all Mrs. So and-so, is second, is a much better provider than her first."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of AUGUST, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a State Ticket, to be supported by the friends of the Union at the coming October election.

The earnest and zealous labors of a loyal people secured the great victory in 1864, and made the war, which our enemies denounced as a failure, a glorious success in 1865.

Our flag has been maintained—our enemies destroyed—our Government preserved, and peace re-established. Let every friend, who aided in this result, take measures to be represented in that Convention. We must see to it that the fruits of our success are not lost to the Nation.

Business of vast importance will be presented for its consideration, and every district in the State should be represented. By order of the Union State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON, *Chairman.*
A. W. BENEDICT, WIEN FORNEY, } *Secretaries.*

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. Dr. Nadal, of Washington city, will preach in the M. E. Church, of this place next Sabbath, July 30th, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Rev. O. O. McLean will preach in the Lutheran Church on next Sabbath evening, at 8 P. M.

THE YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING.—The young men of Bedford have organized a prayer meeting at the M. E. Church under the leadership of Rev. Showalter. We are told that it is receiving accessions nightly. Its meetings are held on Wednesday evening of each week.

☞ Mr. J. W. Taverner, of New York, the eminent Elocutionist, gave a critical reading of a number of humorous and other pieces in the Court House, on last Tuesday evening. The audience was principally composed of visitors to the Springs. It is needless for us to say that Mr. Taverner has won a world-wide reputation as an Elocutionist. By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that he will give a second entertainment on Monday evening next.

COMPANY A, 184TH REG. P. V.—The 184th Regiment having been mustered out, the members of Company A, under Capt. N. C. Evans of this county, have returned to the bosom of their friends. They all bear the marks of severe service. Many of their brave comrades are left on the fields of death from the Wilderness to the *finale* at Appomattox Court House. Welcome, thrice welcome! In a very short time all those remaining in the field from this county will come back to mingle with their friends and to adopt peaceful pursuits. Those already here comport themselves like gentlemen, the predictions of the evil disposed to the contrary, notwithstanding.

OUR HOME RETURNING HEROES.—We, in common with a large majority of our fellow citizens, are very much gratified to meet so many of our brave soldiers who have been discharged from the service, and the rebellion being crushed, are now on their way to their homes. The debt which the country owes to these noble men can never be paid. They are entitled to, and through the coming years will receive, the sincere and heart-felt gratitude of every patriotic heart. They have aided to save our glorious government from the destruction to which Southern traitors and Northern sympathizers with treason would have consigned it and have placed it upon a foundation which the enemies of freedom and republican institutions can never shake.

ENTERTAINMENT.—On Wednesday last, a number of the citizens belonging to the Union party, got up a supper for the members of Co. B, 187th Reg't P. V., now doing duty at this place. About five o'clock the persons interested in getting up the affair, together with the invited guests, repaired to the beautiful grove of Mr. Defibaugh, where the soldiers are now encamped. The ladies proceeded at once to unburden their baskets of their rich contents, and soon the large table was bountifully spread with delicious viands. The company was marched up to the table and ordered to charge on the dainties, which was promptly complied with. After supper Lieut. S. C. Ilgenfritz, in behalf of the members of the company, in a very neat, chaste, and beautiful speech, thanked the Union citizens of Bedford for their hospitality in having on five different occasions, prepared a repast for the soldiers. In response short addresses were made by M. A. Points, J. B. Cessna and J. T. Keagy, Esqs., of Bedford, and by A. Herr Smith, Esq., of Lancaster. After music and the firing of cannon, all "retired in good order."

Pittsburgh Female College.

The recent tenth annual commencement of the Pittsburgh Female College, corner of Penn and Hancock streets, Pittsburgh, under the direction of Rev. I. C. Pershing, was in every respect successful and creditable. Four hundred and nineteen pupils have enjoyed its advantages during the year. The situation and buildings are everything that liberal means and good taste could devise. The Faculty includes twenty-two professors.

The mere acquisition of knowledge is not the exclusive aim of the Institution. Dr. Pershing fully realizes the paramount importance of moral training and discipline as well, and the refinement and elevation which comes of good example and elevating associations. The antecedents of all applicants are closely scrutinized, and no one admitted where family history, social connections, or daily associations, have been such as to endanger the eclectic taste, refined habits and moral purity of the pupils. President Pershing and his amiable wife keep their charge about them as a family, from which all distracting or demoralizing influences are carefully excluded. Naturally enough parents feel greater confidence, as the benefits of this family government is secured to their dear ones. Full information in regard to the course of study, terms, discipline, &c., may be obtained by sending to Dr. Pershing for a catalogue.

Oil News.

A fifty barrel flowing well was struck on the land of the Hopewell oil company, on the 19th inst., at a depth of 318 feet. The lands of this company lie on the Allegheny river in Scrub Grass township, Venango county, and possess unsurpassed facilities for the transportation of its oil. We congratulate our friends holding this stock on their good luck and wish them more of the same kind.

We understand that the Oil Creek and Gordon's Run Petroleum company, in which our citizens are also largely interested, is progressing finely. It has two wells going down in one of which there is a fine show of oil, though only 300 feet deep yet.

The Franklin *Citizen* says: "In our last issue we made mention of the increased activity in all branches of the oil business.—Since that time matters are growing livelier every day, and our streets are thronged with strangers; we again hear the cry of lands to lease and sell, and almost every day new developments increase the demand for elegible old sites. We learn that on Friday last another large flowing well was struck on Pithole creek, but have been unable to obtain the names of the fortunate parties. A fine well was obtained on the Gates Farm in Rockland township, on the Allegheny river, Thursday last, at less than two hundred feet, which is yielding over one hundred barrels per day. In consequence of this somewhat novel development, lands on the river for fifteen miles or more below Franklin, are rapidly raising in value, and leases, fee simples, &c., are eagerly sought after. In short there is every indication that the business will assume greater importance in this county in a short time than ever before."

PETROLEUM SENT ABROAD IN 1864.—The exports of Petroleum during the past year amounted to 21,288,499 gallons. There were sent to Great Britain, 6,275,000 gallons; to France, 4,625,000; Antwerp, 5,149,000; Bremen, 971,000; Hamburgh, 1,186,000; Rotterdam, 533,000; Cronstradt, 400,000, Genoa and Leghorn, 635,000; Peru, 170,000; Lisbon, 167,000; China and East Indies, 34,000; Brazil, 149,000, Mexico, 113,000; Cuba 418,000. In fact it has been sent in large quantities to nearly every leading port in the world. Four thousand gallons were sent to light up the tombs of Egypt, and even Hayti took 7,000 gallons. The *National Intelligencer* remarks that this new product fills the void in our cotton exportations.—*Ex.*

To procure all the machinery, bore and fully test a well, costs at the present time, between seven and eight thousand dollars.—*Ex.*

DEERY'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.—This mammoth establishment is advertised to give two exhibitions in this place on Saturday afternoon and evening next. From the encomiums heaped upon this establishment by the press of this and other States, we are led to believe that it is all that its manager claims for it—the best traveling circus in the country. We have no doubt the lovers of the sports of the ring will be highly delighted with the entertainments. Come in, and witness the gorgeous procession entering town.

The above puff we cut from the Huntingdon *Journal and American*. This same dilapidated affair was at this place on last Monday. We desire to place the public on their guard against it, and we hope that our exchanges will treat it as it deserves to be treated. There is not a respectable actor connected with the concern, nor is there even an air of respectability about it. To this can be added the fact that it is infamously Copperhead from top to chin and only succeeds in saving itself from utter annihilation by admitting all soldiers without charge. The affair tried to get away from this place without paying its bills and, we suppose, will try the same game at other points.

Philadelphia Press on Protection.

Commerce, in its true sense, is not merely the interchange of commodities between different countries, but should be an international trade restricted to those articles which each country requires and cannot produce for itself.

When our nation accepts the fallacious position of receiving from another what it could furnish for itself, it is partially subjecting itself, to that foreign authority. Such control exercised over the manufactures of a country is a money supremacy more difficult to throw off than the tyranny of a king, and is, in some respects, almost as injurious to the real independence of a people, as a conquest by foreign armies.

The doctrine has been freely accepted that every nation should be sufficient to itself politically; and it is just as true that, industrially, every country is in duty bound to render itself as independent as circumstances of soil and climate will permit.

In the natural and legitimate course of trade, the commerce of the United States tends toward countries lying to the north and south which would supply her deficiencies, and especially with those tropical countries which are blessed with a superabundant vegetation, and whose people have no tendency toward manufacturing employments. We should be weaving woolen goods for our Northern neighbors in return for their furs and sending quantities of linen and cotton fabrics to such countries as have only tropic woods and fruits to export.

The trade with the manufacturing countries—that is, in fact, with those which compete with our own workmen, in our own market—has always been considered of especial importance. These nations are the British and French possessions in Europe, the various divisions of Germany, together with Belgium and Holland, which furnish us precisely those articles which a wise legislation would allow us to make for ourselves. It is generally supposed that in exchange these foreign powers offer the principal market for our agricultural productions; but, so far from that being the case, these countries combined in the decade 1850-1860, only purchased about half as much of our breadstuffs and provisions as were taken by the other non manufacturing people to whom our trade should have been especially directed. More than half of the entire amount of our other agricultural exports was taken by the same non-manufacturing peoples, with fully one-half of the export of leaf tobacco, and more than eighty per cent. of all our exports of manufactured articles.

Such a result as this, without discrimination in the legislation, or rather, with attention chiefly directed to the manufacturing countries, shows the true, direction of trade, and the course it will find, notwithstanding all obstacles.

THE Commissioner of Customs, Nathan Sargent, Esq., is engaged in exposing and defeating a most extensive system of smuggling, which has been in existence for some time past along the Canadian frontier, from New Hampshire to Lake Superior. It has been ascertained that hundreds of men, of pretended respectability, along this wide extent of territory, are actively and secretly engaged in smuggling liquors, teas, silks, spices, laces and other valuable light goods, from Canada into the United States to evade the payment of duties.

ON Pithole Creek, within a space of half a mile, are four flowing oil wells, yielding respectively 900, 400, 300 and 225 barrels per day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Military Departments and Divisions.—Eighteen Departments under as many Generals.—The whole combined in five grand divisions.—Generals Meade, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Halleck the division commanders.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 118.—The President directs that the United States be divided into military divisions, and subdivided into military departments as follows:

1—*The Department of the East*, Major Gen. Joseph Hooker to command; to embrace the New England States, New York and New Jersey; headquarters at New York city.

2—*The Middle Department*, Major Gen. W. S. Hancock to command; to embrace the States of West Virginia, Maryland, except the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's; the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Virginia; the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania; headquarters at Baltimore.

3—*The Department of Washington*, Major Gen. C. C. Angur to command; to embrace the District of Columbia, the Counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's in Maryland, and Fairfax county in Virginia; headquarters at Washington.

4—*The Department of the Ohio*, Major Gen. E. O. C. Ord to command; to embrace the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan; headquarters at Detroit.

5—*The Department of the Tennessee*, Major Gen. Geo. Stoneman to command; to embrace the State of Tennessee; headquarters at Knoxville.

6—*The Department of Kentucky*, Major Gen. John Palmer to command; to embrace the State of Kentucky; headquarters at Louisville.

7—*The Department of Missouri*, Major Gen. John Pope to command; to embrace the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas and the territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, and Montana; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

8—*The Department of Virginia*, Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry to command; to embrace the State of Virginia, excepting Fairfax county, and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; headquarters at Richmond.

9—*The Department of North Carolina*, Major Gen. John M. Schofield to command; to embrace the State of North Carolina; headquarters at Raleigh.

10—*The Department of South Carolina*, Major Gen. Q. A. Gilmore to command; to embrace the State of South Carolina; headquarters at Hilton Head.

11—*The Department of Georgia*, Major Gen. Jas. B. Stedman to command; to embrace the State of Georgia; headquarters at Augusta.

12—*The Department of Florida*, Major Gen. John G. Foster to command; to embrace the State of Florida; headquarters at Tallahassee.

12—*The Department of Mississippi*, Major Gen. H. W. Slocum to command; to embrace the State of Mississippi; headquarters at Vicksburgh.

14—*The Department of Alabama*, Major Gen. C. R. Wood to command; to embrace the State of Alabama; headquarters at Mobile.

15—*The Department of Louisiana and Texas*, Major Gen. E. R. S. Canby to command; to embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas; headquarters at New Orleans.

16—*The Department of Arkansas*, Major Gen. J. J. Reynolds to command; to embrace the State of Arkansas and Indian territory; headquarters at Little Rock.

17—*The Department of Columbia*, Brig. Gen. G. Wright, to command; to embrace the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho, headquarters at Fort Vancouver.

18—*The Department of Calafornia*, Major Gen. Irwin McDowell to command; to embrace the States of California and Nevada, and Territories of Utah, New Mexico and Colorado, headquarters at San Francisco.

DIVISIONS.

1. *The Military Division of the Atlantic.*—Major Gen. George G. Meade to command; to embrace the Department of the East, Middle Department, "Department of Virginia," Department of North Carolina and Department of South Carolina, headquarters at Philadelphia.

2. *The Military Division of the Mississippi.*—Major Gen. W. T. Sherman to command; to embrace the Department of the Ohio, Department of Missouri and Department of Arkansas, headquarters at St. Louis.

3. *The Military Division of the Gulf.*—Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan to command; to embrace the Department of Mississippi, Department of Louisiana and Texas, and Department of Florida, headqurters at New Orleans.

4. *The Military Division of the Tennessee.*—Major Gen. G. H. Thomas to command; to embrace the Department of the Tennessee, Department of Kentucky, Department of Georgia and Department of Alabama, headquarters at Nashville.

5. *The Military Division of the Pacific.*—Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck to command; to embrace the Department of the Department of California, headquarters at San Francisco.

All officers hereby assigned will proceed, on receipt of this order, to take command of their respective departments or military divisions. All officers relieved by this order will, on being relieved by the proper officer, report by letter to the Adjutant General for orders.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
A. A. General.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The *Post's* Washington special says: There is reason to believe that the government will soon announce its policy to the Monroe doctrine and the French occupation of MEXICO. Heavy reinforcements of troops, to the number of 25,000, have been put on the road to Sheridan within the last few days. General Grant is reported to have said, while in conversation with Maximilian's minister, that Maximilian would have to leave Mexico. General Howard has issued an order that if planters in lower Maryland do not cease turning off their old slaves to starve, or neglect to employ them, the government will take possession of their farms and put freedmen to work their lands.

NEW YORK, July 22.—It is stated that Grant in a recent conversation with the Mexican Minister, freely expressed the opinion that the French will soon be obliged to leave Mexico. It is known that the whole subject of Mexican affairs is now receiving the attention of the cabinet.

The Post's Washington says: The President issued an order this afternoon paroling every prisoner of war holding any rank whatever.

Stuart, ex-Secretary of the Interior, applied for pardon to-day.

Delegates from Lynchburg have arrived here to urge the repeal of the $20,000 clause in the amnesty proclamation.

The rebel General Cook has been released from confinement and permitted to return to Georgia.

ACCORDING to the Rocky Mountain News there is a great lack of women in Nevada and Colorado. There is scarce one woman where six could find profitable employment. Wages for common household duties are from thirty to fifty dollars a month, including board payable in gold; and the editor adds, husbnds are abandant.

The Next Governor.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository:

I have observed that several of the leading citizens of our State have been publicly recommended by their friends as suitable persons to be presented to the Union Convention, as candidate for its nomination for Governor.

Among the claims urged in behalf of those gentlemen, that of locality is prominently set forth. I accept it as having much force, and assert it as peculiarly our own.

This section of the State is strangely overlooked in making selections for the bestowment of State or National honors. That it is important enough in the Commonwealth need not be argued.

But something else is wanted than locality to commend a candidate to the people of Pennsylvania at this momentous period. Never before was it so important to hunt out carefully a man fitted to the high position of administering the affairs of this great Commonwealth, burdened now with debt and groaning with unvoidable taxation. Locality has its claims, public service in the cabinet or the field has its claims, but these alone are insufficient. Locality may lack every other qualification; public service may not be accompanied with integrity, industry or capacity. But honesty, energy, ability are the requisites demanded imperatively by the financial condition of the State, and by the influence which she is to exert over the councils and policy of the nation. A mere politician won't answer, let his orthodoxy be never so pure and his intellect never so brilliant. Wisdom and good management in our Executives are more needed now than the more shining but less substantial qualities, which often mislead us in the choice of our rulers, but seldom do so in our private concerns.

I believe, while we have especial claims as to locality, that we have also most fortunately the man. One who has had ample experience in public affairs, who is well known throughout the State, who had ample experince in business affairs: whose ability is conceded by political friend and foe, whose honesty is without spot or question; a gentleman of industry, of excellent business habits, of firmness, who would administer affairs of the State prudently, economically, wisely. I refer to Col. Francis Jordan, of Bedford, and am confident that the people of this Congressional district will endorse my declarations, and labor to secure his nomination.

FRANKLIN.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 18, 1865.

A Somerset exchange says: The boring machinery of the Somerset County Petroleum Company will be on here in a day or so and the sinking of a well commenced at once. The first well is to be sunk, we believe, on the Flougherty, which is said to be geologically lower than any other part of the county.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON has communicated to the papers intelligence procured from the Foreign Office of the discovery, by Mr. Barker, of another great Central African lake, whence the Nile issues, and which has been named by Mr. Barker the Albert Nyanza. This second great nilotic lake lies in North latitude 2 deg. 17 min.; and Sir R. Murchison surmises that it is the Ruta heard of by Speke, and placed hypothetically in about its true position upon his map, but which he was prevented from examining

SIR EDWARD LYTTON BULWER, the illustrious Novelist, Poet and Statesman, has become utterly deaf, and been forced to abandon the society even of his most intimate friends. He has gone to Paris to live unseen, under the professional care of the world's most eminent aurist, residing there.

A train on the Central Ohio Railroad was thrown from the track by a break, said to have been caused by the rain, at a point sixteen miles east of Columbus, on Friday last, and it is reported that eight persons were killed and over twenty wounded.

IT is reported that John Minor Botts will soon publish an address to the people of Virginia, urging them to confer through their Legislature, the right of suffrage upon the colored people of that State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., July 28.

Flour	$7.50@8.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.25	Sugar	12@25
Corn	90	Hams	20@25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	1.00@1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8@10	Wool	40@45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	12@15	Dried Peaches "	18

New Advertisements.

AT THE COURT HOUSE.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 31st, 1865.

MR. J. W. TAVERNER,
WILL GIVE HIS
SECOND ENTERTAINMENT.
DRAMATIC RECITATIONS
FROM SHAKSPEARE.
PART FIRST.
HAMLET:
INTRODUCING THE IMPORTANT SCENES AND SOLILOQUYS.
HUMOROUS IMPERSONATION
OF THE
TWO CRAVE DIGGERS.
PART SECOND.
SHAKESPEARE'S KING HENRY V.
SCENE ON THE COURT OF GUARD:
PISTOL AND FLUELLEN, COURTSHIP OF KING HENRY AND PRINCESS KATHARINE.
(THE WELSH CAPTAIN.)
TICKETS 50c. TO COMMENCE AT 8.
july28'65.

STRAYS.
Came to the premises of the subscriber living in South Woodberry township, Bedford co., Pa., on the 17th day of July, 1865, two stray MULES, ONE HORSE, and ONE MARE, both of a dun color, and supposed to be six or seven years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

A. K. BASSLER.
Waterside, Pa., July 28 3t.

NOTICE.
Whereas the Indenture binding JACOB R FLUCK to S. F. SHOUP of Liberty township, is by mutual consent, annulled and made void forever, all persons are hereby notified not to trust or harbor said Jacob R. Fluck on my account.
Liberty tp., July 28, 1865:1t* S. F. SHOUP.

NEW GROCERY and NOTION STORE.
BLOODY RUN AHEAD!
C. T. BLAKE would respectfully inform the public that he has a large and varied assortment of
GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONS,
FANCY ARTICLES,
Such as ribbons, flowers, hoop-skirts, handkerchiefs, hosiery, gloves, collars, neck-ties, perfumery, ladies boots and shoes; in connection with a large assortment of TINWARE. Also, STOVE-PIPE constantly on hand.
Having purchased at low rates, he offers special inducements to buyers.
Bloody Run, July 28, 1865.-3m*

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,
Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.
Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.
Catalogues sent free to those applying.
Persons at a distance will please write for further information.
☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.
july28,65 1yr.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
HARRISBURG, PA., July 24, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, are respectfully invited by the undersigned, until 2 P. M., of Monday, July 31st, 1865, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Bedford, Pa, with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) in such quantities as may be required, and on such days as shall be designated, at this office, commencing July 31st, 1865, for a period of two months. The ability of the bidder to fulfil the agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.
In case of failure to deliver, the United States reserves the right of purchase elsewhere to make up the deficiency, charging the advance paid over the contract price to the party failing to deliver.
No proposals will be considered, when either of the parties is a member of Congress, officer, agent or employee of the Government, or is not known to be loyal to it.
Blank forms of proposals, containing the form of guarantee, may be had on application to Lieutenant S. J. Adams, commanding detachment of 187th Regiment Penn'a. Vols., at Bedford, Pa.
Payment will be made in such funds as the United States may furnish for the purpose.
Proposals will be opened at this office at 2 P. M., Monday, July 31st, 1865, and bidders are invited to attend.

E. D. LEE,
Capt. and C. S. Vols.
july28,65 1t.

NEW GRIST MILL AND LIMESTONE FARM,
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford Township, for sale, together with 132 acres limestone land.
The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford, and the terminus of the Bedford rail road.
The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year.
The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.
For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon of Bedford, Pa.
The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Freight saw-mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c. thereon erected. It is on cove creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustable. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.
july28653m. JONATHAN BOWSER.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the U. S. Mails,
GLASGOW, Wednesday, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29.
KANGAROO, Wednesday, Aug 2.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 5.
and every succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN,	$90 00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	95 00	do. to London,	34 00
do. to Paris,	105 00	do. to Paris,	40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-Week steamers payable in U. S. currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

WAGONS.
Two new TWO HORSE WAGGONS, for sale on a liberal credit.
July 21. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Alfred Entriken, Esq., late of Liberty tp., deceased.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate.
All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement, either to the subscriber in Bedford, or to Geo. F. Steel, Esq., Liberty tp., who is also authorized to receive money due.
July 21:6t JNO. P. REED, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register, to the undersigned, on the last will and testament of JOHN JACKSON DIBERT, late of West Providence township, dec'd. that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOSIAH R. IMLER,
July 21:6t. Residing in Bedford tp.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.
NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Assessment Lists for 1865, and the Income of 1864, in Bedford county, will be open for inspection at the offices of the different Assistant Assessors in this county, for *fifteen days* from the date of this notice, and that appeals, if any, will be received *in writing*, as the law requires, by THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Bedford, at any time before the 3d of August. The appeals should state clearly the error in the assessment complained of, and the reasons for the appeal.
R. G. HARPER,
Assessor 16th Dist. Pa.
Gettysburg, July 18, 1865.-2t.

NEW GOODS.
The subscribers have just received a full and general supply of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment and prices.
June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
No. 709 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the North side of Chestnut st., a few doors above Seventh.
Its central locality makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the City on business or pleasure.
ap28:3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.	
EXPRESS. P. M.	MAIL. A. M.			MAIL. P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives
6 10	8 00		Huntingdon	12 01	6 20
6 27	8 17		M'Connells town	11 44	5 57
6 34	8 24		Pleasant Grove.	11 37	5 50
6 48	8 38		Marklesburg	11 23	5 36
7 02	8 52		Coffee Run	11 10	5 22
7 09	8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02	5 15
7 21	9 11		Cove	10 49	5 04
7 25	9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves
7 40	9 30		Saxton	10 30	4 45
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives
7 50	9 40			10 20	4 35
8 10	10 00		Riddlesburg	10 00	4 15
8 18	10 08		Hopewell	9 52	4 07
8 30	10 20		Piper's Run	9 40	3 55
8 45	10 35		Hamilton	9 25	3 40
8 57	10 47		Bloody Run	9 13	3 28
Arrives	Arrives				Leaves.
9 00	10 50		Mount Dallas	9 10	3 25
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.					
	Leaves			Arrives	
	10 40		Saxton	9 20	4 30
	10 55		Coalmont	9 05	4 15
	11 00		Crawford	8 55	4 05
	Arrives			Leaves.	
	11 00		Dudley	8 50	4 00
			Bread Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.:tf

ALLEGHENY MALE & FEMALE SEMINARY.
J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.
The Fall Session of this Institution will commence August 9.
Boarding will not exceed $2.50 per week.
Tuition in English..... $ 5.00
Piano music..... 10.00
Special attention paid to those who wish to teach.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES,
July 21:4t Rainsburg, Pa.

JUNIATA MILLS.
The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of
WOOLEN MANUFACTURING
at their old establishment, and are prepared to do *Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,* &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.
which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.
Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.
Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:
ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.
☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.
June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Berkhimer late of St. Clairsville, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.
July 7.-6t JACOB WALTER, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Mary Swartz, late of East Providence tp., deceased.
Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Broad Top township, on said estate, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
June 30.:6t.* DAVID YOUNG, Executor.

NOTICE TO DROVERS.
The HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD COMPANY is prepared to take Stock from Mt. Dallas and Bloody Run and furnish cars for the same at all times. A wharf has been built and also a yard for the convenience of Drovers. By making application to the Agent at Mount Dallas, Stock will come down the same day in season to take the 1st Stock Express over the Pennsylvania Railroad in the evening.
June 23.:tf O. AYERS, Sup't.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,
ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as
DRY GOODS:
MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS
A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles
☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.
Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
THIRD SERIES,
$230,000,000.
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the
7-30 LOAN.
These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency; or are convertible at the option of the holder into
U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BEARING BONDS.
These bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.
The Interest at 7 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

HOME EDUCATION OF FARMER'S FAMILIES.

Farmers, living somewhat isolated life, do not have the advantages for educating their families that the denizens of the thickly populated towns and cities possess. Yet they should not fail to provide such helps as may readily be obtained to forward the cultivation of the minds of the members of their households. Knowledge is power; and other things being equal, he or she who has the most culture will meet with the best success and rise to higher and more responsible positions. To no one instrumentality—if you except the common schools—is the American public more greatly indebted, for the universality of its knowledge than the newspaper press. It is one of the great Archimidean levers that moves the enlightened world; and the farmer who neglects to provide himself and family with one or more of the best papers published in the country, is standing directly in the way of his own and family's prosperity and advancement. He shuts out the light which brightens up the intellect of his household, and will soon find that he is outstripped by his more sagacious neighbors. Another article that is almost indispensable in home education is a good dictionary. It is a daily want in every intelligent family, and he is "penny wise and pound foolish," who neglects to provide his family with the best standard lexicon in the language. The pages of Webster's New Illustrated Edition furnish such a vast fund of useful information that it should be daily consulted in every family. No one who has any aspirations to culture and refinement can afford to dispense with it. The few dollars that it costs are soon compensated for and returned tenfold. Better, far better live on plainer food, or wear the old clothes a little longer, than to deprive yourself of a good dictionary. Farmers, rest assured there is *noeconomy* in depriving your family of the newspaper or the dictionary.

L. L. FAIRCHILD.

Rolling Prairie, Wis., April, 1865

TO KEEP TIRES ON WHEELS.

Hear what a practical man says on the subject:

"I ironed a wagon some years ago, for my own use, and before putting on the tires I filled the fellies with linseed oil; and the tires were worn out and were never loose. I ironed a buggy for my own use seven years ago, and the tires are now as tight as when put on. My method of filling the fellies with oil is as follows: I use a long cast-iron oil heater, made for the purpose, the oil is brought to a boiling heat, the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil, each felly an hour, for a common sized felly. The timber should be dry, as green timber will not take oil. Care should be taken that the oil be not made hotter than a boiling heat, in order that the timber be not burnt. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to water and the timber is much more durable. I was amused some years ago, when I told a blacksmith how to keep the tires tight on wheels, by his telling me it was a profitable business to tighten tires, and the wagon maker will say it is profitable to him to make and repair wheels—but what will the farmer, who supports the wheelwright and smith, say?"—*Genesee Farmer.*

"A GOOD BOY WANTED."

A gentleman in this city lately inserted an advertisement with the above heading in one of the daily papers. Upon entering his office the next morning, there stood a crowd of forty or fifty boys waiting to see him.—All were strangers, and of course it was rather difficult to select the best one of the company. But there were a few signs by which it could be decided at once that many of these lads were not wanted, from which our young friends may take a hint. Several of the boys had uncombed hair and unwashed hands and faces. If they could not keep their own persons neat they would not be likely to do their work nicely; so these were passed over without further notice. One boy looked bright and smart, but he kept crowding his way to the front of all others, and thrusting himself into notice. It was readily seen that he was too "smart," he would probably prove pert and saucy. Then came a boy with a book peeping out of his breast pocket—a cheap trashy novel—*he* was not wanted; his mind would be following the hero of the wonderful story, through impossible adventures, while his work suffered. One boy fell to quarreling with his neighbor; another had to be reprimanded for meddling with articles in the office; a third chewed tobacco; neither of these was wanted. From the few remaining after dismissing the above classes, the boy was selected who could bring the best testimonials of honesty, intelligence and industry; so you may see a good name is worth much, and a good character will be sure sooner or later to bring a good reputation and its rewards.—*American Agriculturist.*

CHINESE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.

They never punish; hence a mule that, in the hands of a foreigner, would be not only useless but dangerous to every one about it, becomes in the possession of a Chinaman as quiet as a lamb and as tractable as a dog. We never beheld a runaway, a jibbing, or a vicious mule or pony in a Chinaman's employment; but found the same rattling cheerful pace maintained over heavy or light ground by means of a *turr-r or cluck-k*, the beast turning to the right or left, and stopping with but a hint from the reins. This treatment is extended to all the animals they press into their service. Often have I admired the tact exhibited in getting a large drove of frightened sheep through narrow crowded streets and alleys, by merely having a little boy to lead one of the quietest of the flock in front; the others steadily followed without the aid either from a yelping cur or cruel goad. Cattle, pigs and birds are equally cared for.—*Travels on Horseback in Tartary.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of P. B. STATLER, late of Napier township, in said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. G. STATLER,
residing near Schellsburg.
S. P. CUMMINS,
residing in Westmoreland county.
June 23. *Executors of P. B. Statler, dec'd.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair tp., containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a

Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,

With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,

ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,

in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

Also,

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,

Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
St. Clairsville.

May 26:3m

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S.

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department
will at all times be well supplied.

A splendid assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR
The Secret Service,
The Field,
The Dungeon,
and The Escape,
BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.
N. E. corner SIXTH and MINOR Sts.,
June 23:3m Philadelphia.

NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,
FOR

Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;

to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and, that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call

He is prepared to

MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the *"Road to the Poor House,"* and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"

will try to

Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

constantly on hand. Also,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.

May 12.:3m J. H. HUTTON.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

DRESS GOODS
At
CRAMERS'

You will find elegant

SILKS, LOAKING CLOTHS

all shades,

ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.

ALL VERY CHEAP.

June 2, 1865.

CARPETING.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.

All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests.
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Hats, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
MOLASSES, &C., &C.

TOBACCO,

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS.
A HANDSOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store, selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES AND TINWARE.

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES, BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and otherettes.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c.

Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.

Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *prorata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received, or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.

HATS AND CAPS.

All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

GENTLEMEN Will find at
CRAMERS'
A choice stock of
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Call and be convinced they are cheap.

NEW MACKEREL, HERRING, and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.

feb17:tf J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE SPECIFIC Pill. Two To Six

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE

Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most*, of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS in many cases of *Spermatorrhea*, and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica*, equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BEURE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazett., N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homœopathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.

oct.21,'64-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa.,
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dilert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

BUCKEYE
MOWER AND REAPER.

GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine shop in BEDFORD,

THE COMBINED

Buckeye Mower and Reaper with Dropper at	$235
Combined do with Reel	225
Do. do. without Reel	210
No. 1 Mower	185
No. 2 or Junior Mower	160

Now is the time for Farmers to buy. There will be no further reduction in price this season.

June 2:2m PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES.

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise trespassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.
apl7:tf.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance: Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This trast is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Hundred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.

No Favoritism, Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons have been elected officers of the company.

President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Masters,	B. F. Meyers,
H. T. Smith,	J. M. Shoemaker,
J. H. Schell,	F. D. Beegle.

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
JEWELERS,
303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 WATCHES,
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C.
WORTH $500,000.

To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.

AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100	Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each $100.00
100	Gold Watches	60.00
200	Ladies' Watches	35.00
500	Silver Watches	$15.00 to $25.00
600	Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to 15.00
1000	Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to 15.00
3000	Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to 12.00
4000	Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
4000	Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to 8.00
7000	Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to 8.00
5000	Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to 8.00
6000	Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to 8.00
2000	Chased Bracelets	5.00 to 10.00
3500	California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to 8.00
2000	Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to 6.00
5000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to 8.00
3000	Gold Thimbles	4.00 to 6.00
5000	Miniature Lockets	2.00 to 7.00
3000	Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to 9.00
2500	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00 to 6.00
3000	Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to 5.00
5000	Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to 5.00
4000	Stone Set Rings	2.00 to 6.00
6500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold,	5.00 to 15.00
6000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry	3.00 to 10.00
8000	Gold Pens, silver case & pencil	4.00 to 8.00
4000	Gold Pens, ebony holder & case	6.00 to 10.00
6000	Gold Pens, Mounted holder	2.00 to 6.00

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents and it is optional with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1; E